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FREE SILVER ROUTED.

Cleveland and Carlisle Are Endorsed at Louisville

AFTER THE MOST BITTER FIGHT

Ever Witnessed in a State Convention in Kentucky.

BLACKBURN IS DEFEATED BADLY

And the Sound Money Men Have Things Their Own Way in the Matter of Resolutions, though the Platform Adopted Lacks Courage and Avoids Mentioning the Issue Direct. The Sarcasm in the Minority Report—Hardin, the Anti-Administration Man, Nominated for Governor, but He Gets It With Sound Money Votes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 26.—The Democratic state convention of Kentucky has certainly endorsed the administration with special tributes to President Cleveland and his distinguished co-adviser and secretary, John G. Carlisle. No outing was ever productive of more effective results than that of Secretary Carlisle to Kentucky and the Memphis convention. The silverites, including Senator Blackburn, attribute their defeat to the recent speeches of Carlisle and the circulation that was given them. The free coinage men do not deny that they expected to control the convention and all its committee, platform and nominations. They fought gamely to the finish and acknowledge their defeat, although they make charges about the way it was done, especially on the part of Auditor of State Norman and others at Frankfort. The free silver men were beaten in the district meetings that selected members of the various committees, in the selection of Judge W. M. Beckner for temporary chairman and Congressman A. S. Berry for permanent chairman, and in the organization of the committee on resolutions, as well as the organization of the other committees. Today they went down under the adoption of the minority report of credentials, seating Clay's "sound money" delegates, as well as under the adoption of the majority report on resolutions for sound money and the endorsement of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. The committee on credentials is one that the "sound money" men did not look after and the silver men had a majority on it, but the convention overruled that majority by adopting the minority report.

FOUGHT TO A FINISH.

The silver men felt that General Hardin had been looking more after his nomination than after a free silver plank and some of them deserted Hardin, while the Clay men were urging the "sound money" delegates to stand together on nomination, as well as on the platform. Senator Blackburn and other silver leaders remained on the floor and fought to the last on the resolutions, after which they did not take much interest in those who, as they said, had previously deserted them. They were very bitter towards Auditor of State Norman, who was General Hardin's manager, and himself a candidate for re-nomination. In Senator Blackburn's speech against the majority report on resolutions, he showed his feeling toward some on whom he had depended, while he referred very respectfully to Senator Lindsay, Congressman McCrory and others who had opposed him openly. The convention was a record-breaker in great speeches as well as in other respects. The fight to-night between General Hardin and Clay for the gubernatorial nomination, was much closer than the Hardin men expected. They state if they could have forced nominations yesterday then Hardin would have had over 600 votes, instead of less than 500, and admit that they were nervous all day.

HARDIN'S PECULIAR POSITION.

It was thought yesterday that Hardin would be nominated without the presentation of any other name—even without that of Clay. The Hardin men elected Beckner as temporary chairman and the latter divided the appointments of members at large of the committee in the interest of Hardin rather than give all either to the gold or to the silver men. While Hardin held the silver vote almost solid the Clay men could not get all the "sound money" men away from him because of his consideration for them in the organization of the convention and of his unusually strong personal following.

Under the circumstances, the nomination of Hardin is considered a great personal victory, as the men who framed the platform and shaped the policy of party had been working hard today for Clay or a dark horse. The silver men, as a rule, are feeling good to-night over Hardin's nomination, although Blackburn and some other silver leaders feel that Hardin did not stand by them, and refer to the inconsistent position in which he now finds himself on an administration platform.

General Hardin, the candidate for governor, is as pronounced for free silver as Senator Blackburn, and made his race against Clay on that issue. He was not, however, objectionable to the many sound money delegates, especially after he had named Beckner, the temporary chairman, about a compromise plan in the organization of the convention. The third plank of the majority report of the committee on platform was the one to which the silverites took exception. It reads: "We reaffirm, without qualification, the principle and policies declared by the national Democratic platform of 1892, and declare that our present Democratic administration is pledged to the maintenance of the platform for its honest, courageous and statesmanlike management of public affairs; and we express our undiminished confidence in the Democracy and patriotism of President Grover Cleveland and his distinguished co-adviser, and Secretary John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky." The names of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were received

with prolonged applause. Ex-Congressman W. T. Ellis presented the minority report, when John S. Rhea took the floor and read them himself, not trusting them to the secretary.

MINORITY REPORT.

The following is the minority report in which the silver men sought to load down the majority, rather than advocate their own views:

"The undersigned members of the committee on resolutions dissent from views expressed by the majority of the committee on resolutions, which is proposed as an endorsement of the present national Democratic administration, because the said resolution is ambiguous, obscure and uncertain in its meaning, and is, in our opinion, an attempt to straddle the most vital question now attracting the attention of the American people. And, while the undersigned do not concur in the views expressed in said committee, nor in the views expressed in the amendment which they here submit, they nevertheless believe that it is the duty of the Democratic party to express itself in clear and unambiguous terms on this subject. The financial policy of the present Democratic administration deserves an unqualified endorsement at the hands of the Democratic party of Kentucky, or it does not deserve such endorsement; and, with a view of taking the opinion of the representatives of the Democrats of Kentucky in convention assembled, we submit the following as an amendment to said resolution:

"Resolved, by the Democrats of Kentucky in convention assembled, That the present Democratic administration is entitled to the thanks of the whole country for its statesmanlike management of public affairs, and we further declare that both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are entitled to the unqualified endorsement of the American people for maintaining the gold standard, and thus maintaining the credit of the government; and their issuance of \$100,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds is hereby expressly endorsed.

"The undersigned members of the committee on resolutions, believing that the Democratic party of Kentucky should plainly declare in favor of true bimetalism, or the gold standard, offer the following as a separate resolution, and ask its adoption:

"Resolved, That we believe in the coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the country into legal tender dollars, receivable in payment of all its debts, public and private, upon terms of exact equality."

A HOT DEBATE.

Mr. Rhea made a most vigorous argument and offered a second, or supplemental minority report, which simply reaffirmed the national platform of the party of 1892, and urged its adoption, as a measure of expediency, owing to the divergent views in the party in Kentucky on the financial question.

Congressman Ellis opened the debate for the minority report. Ex-Governor James B. McCreary, who is a candidate for the United States senate, made a vigorous appeal for the Kentucky Democracy co-operating with Cleveland, Carlisle and the Democracy as its principles had been declared in 1893. Senator Blackburn sat immediately back of the speaker. When Mr. McCreary argued that there was no room for two Democratic parties in Kentucky the "sound money" men cheered loudly. Mr. McCreary opposed the minority report and its supplement most vigorously and held the floor notwithstanding the calls for Blackburn, and other disturbances.

After Mr. McCreary concluded the Hardin men insisted on a recount of the vote by which the minority report was substituted for the majority report on credentials and the convention hall for some time resembled a riot.

The secretaries discovered errors and Chairman A. S. Berry announced that the correction would be made later if the delegates would allow the consideration of the resolutions to proceed.

Mr. John S. Rhea was called to the floor and made such a vigorous speech against the majority report on resolutions as to stop all disturbances and command the closest attention. Mr. Rhea denounced President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle in as bitter and eloquent words as the queen's English could furnish. He quoted Henry Waterson as saying in 1892: "Nominate Grover Cleveland and you rush from a slaughter house into an open grave."

BLACKBURN HEARD FROM.

Senator Blackburn had been called for all day and finally came to the front. He said at the outset that he was opposed to M. O. Bradley, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and for that reason he was opposed to the majority report on resolutions. He replied especially to the argument of Congressman McCrory with most intense earnestness. He stood for harmony, but warned the convention against endorsing Sherman instead of Jefferson. He had never endorsed a Republican platform; he did not want the Kentucky Democracy to do so today. He was for Democratic bi-metalism and not for the Republican gold standard. He was not here for any new departure but old time-honored Democratic principles, and to oppose the new-fangled policies of the Republican element that was trying to shape the policies to-day for the Democracy of Kentucky. The applause of Blackburn was tremendous.

S Senator Lindsay was then introduced and made a remarkably strong reply to Senator Blackburn. His defense of the administration, especially when he named President Cleveland, was greeted with stirring demonstrations.

The convention reached the climax of the highest pitch when the senator denounced the insinuation that the majority report was a Republican platform. His voice sounded like the roaring of the lion as he warmed up in replying to the insinuations that the majority of those on the committee or in this convention were advocates of Republican doctrines.

Chairman Berry announced that a revision of the count by the secretaries sustained the previous announcement of the substitution of the minority report on credentials for the majority report. The Clay men cheered this announcement and the Hardin men precipitated another riot.

The previous question was ordered on a viva voce vote after 1 o'clock on the adoption of the report on resolutions. In this proceeding Chairman Berry was equal to the emergency in his rulings on the vote and the result would never have been reached.

When the roll was called on what was termed the "vote on Cleveland and Carlisle" the result was, for the administra-

tion report, 598; against, 270. Then there was loud cheering for Cleveland and Carlisle.

NOMINATIONS.

On re-assembling at 7:30 p. m. dilatory measures occupied almost an hour, when the name of Gen. C. M. Clay was presented by George C. Lockhart for the nomination for governor, and seconded by Isaac M. Quigley. J. R. Breckinridge, the eloquent brother of W. C. P. Breckinridge, presented the name of P. W. Hardin and seconded by James Tarvin and J. A. Spalding.

Previous to the convention re-assembling the hall was flooded with the following dodger, which was denounced in the nominating speeches and was regarded as aimed at Hardin, after the adoption of an administration platform:

[Rooster.] "Do not make a mistake, but nominate a standard bearer who has always been found in the front rank for honesty, free speech, free thought and personal liberty. Nominate a man who is not bound to any ring, clique, or faction, who is never found wanting when the cause of Democracy is at stake. Nominate a man who is not tainted by association with former melodramatic administrations, who can and will stand upon any Democratic platform. Assure perfect harmony and the old-time victory by selecting for the head of your ticket either J. D. Black, W. J. Stone, or A. S. Berry."

There being only two candidates a nomination was expected on the first ballot, which was watched with such close attention as to command perfect order. There were 578 votes; necessary to nominate, 440. As the ballot proceeded several counties cast scattering votes for W. J. Stone, and the three mountaineers from Lee county voted for Henry Waterson. Rocks Castle county voted solidly for General Buckner, but no dark horses could stampede the well lined up forces of Hardin and Clay. Before the counties were all called it was evident that General Hardin was nominated, and the Hardin delegates cheered as the last counties responded with "more for Hardin."

Before the result of the ballot was announced, the Clay men moved that the nomination of Gen. Hardin be made unanimous and it carried with a great hurrah.

The result of the ballot was announced as follows: Hardin 468; Clay 330; Stone 70; Waterson 3.

GEN. CLAY'S SPEECH.

General Cassius M. Clay pledged his support to the ticket.

He regretted the financial question had been brought into this canvass, which should have been on state issues and good home rule. But when the financial question was made the leading issue, he took his stand for sound money and stuck to it and stood by it still. He congratulated the convention on its platform, and the endorsement of Cleveland and Carlisle, and said if the convention had adopted a plank for free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 he would not have longer been a candidate and could not have then accepted the nomination if it had been accorded him. General Clay said he would never again be before the people for office, and, after thanking those who had stood so loyally by him, urged them to keep Kentucky in the Democratic column.

When the committee escorted General Hardin into the hall there were the wildest scenes of shouting. General Hardin accepted the nomination in a very eloquent appeal for harmony, without referring to any issues or the contest. He spoke very briefly.

GILKESON'S REPLY.

To Robinson's Demand for Authority and Another Request.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 26.—Chairman Gilkeson, of the state Republican committee, to-day received a letter from Congressman Robinson, of Delaware county, challenging his authority as state chairman to call the state convention on August 28 without receiving permission from the state committee, and requesting a statement of the money collected and an itemized statement of the disbursements made by him during the last campaign. Colonel Gilkeson at once sent Congressman Robinson a letter in reply, in which he reminds the latter that on April 9 last the chairman sent to him, as well as to all other members of the committee, a letter asking if August 28 was a satisfactory date for holding the convention. To this Robinson replied that it was satisfactory to nearly all the Republicans in Delaware county. As to the request for an itemized statement of the money disbursed, Mr. Gilkeson says this was not done by his predecessors, and he is content to follow their example.

SPANIARDS SURRENDER.

Report That Two Garrisons Have Succeeded and the Towns Burned by the Rebels.

HAVANA, June 26.—The most serious news of Spanish disasters received here since the outbreak of the rebellion reached here this evening.

The garrisons of two towns have surrendered and the places themselves have been burned by Maximo Gomez.

Owing to the restrictions placed by the government upon transmission of telegraphic news concerning the insurrection, only the most meagre details of the disasters to the Spanish army are obtainable. It appears certain, however, that the garrison at El Mulato has surrendered to Maximo Gomez. The garrison consisted of about twenty-five Spanish soldiers under Lieutenant Romero.

Maximo Gomez ordered the village of El Mulato to be burned.

The town of Sangeronimo has met the same fate. It was attacked by the insurgents under Maximo Gomez and was burned to the ground after its garrison of about fifty men had surrendered.

West Virginians in Washington. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—A. N. Scott, of Charleston; G. W. Poterkin and E. S. Moore, of Parkersburg; Gen. C. C. Watts, of Charleston; Col. Alex. Matthews, of Lewisburg; Miss Kate Neale, of Point Pleasant; Hon. J. T. McGraw, of Grafton; D. B. Bushong and H. L. Bushong, of West Virginia, are stopping at the hotels here.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS.

State Convention of Young People's Christian Endeavor Society.

NOW IN SESSION AT MARTINSBURG.

A Large Attendance and Interesting Exercises—Many Addresses on Live Topics—The Welcome Extended on Behalf of the City—The Societies Throughout the State Represented. Various Features of the Work—Convention to Adjourn To-night.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., June 26.—The state convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met in St. John's Lutheran Church last night and will continue in session until Thursday evening inclusive. The convention promises to be the most interesting and profitable one held in this state. The church is elaborately and tastefully trimmed and ample accommodations have been made for a large attendance upon the exercises. About two hundred delegates are present, representing nearly every local branch of the society in the state, and they are being pleasantly and hospitably entertained by citizens.

The prayer service was opened promptly at 8 o'clock. Rev. A. E. Richardson, of Grafton, presided. Mr. B. Frank Barr, of the Southern Methodist church, led the singing. Mayor Wilson, who was to have delivered the address of welcome in the name of the citizens, was absent and Rev. C. H. Trump, delivered the address of welcome in the name of the church. Rev. Trump in a very happy manner welcomed the delegates of the various societies of the state to this, the fifth annual convention. Mr. J. R. Baxter, in a few well chosen words, responded to the address of welcome. He went into some details as to the social side of the society. Miss Carrie Sizler, in the name of the society of St. John's church, welcomed all of the visiting delegates to this city. Mr. J. T. Ballard, of Parkersburg, in a most pleasing manner, responded in the name of the visiting societies.

The feature of the evening's programme was the address by Rev. Mr. Deik, of Hagerstown, on "Citizenship." The address was an exhaustive and scholarly effort and delighted the large audience present.

A sunrise service was held this morning at 6 o'clock. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. L. Quen, of Palestine. The exercises for the most part consisted of singing and prayer by members of the society. At 9 o'clock the regular morning devotional service was held; this was conducted by Miss Lucy King, of Grafton, after which the annual address was delivered by Rev. A. F. Richardson, of Grafton, the president of the state association. Mr. Richardson, in his address, reviewed the work of the year and spoke of the needs of the society in J. A. Barnes, Prof. J. B. Stewart, of Morgantown, opened the topic, "What Do You Expect to Get from the Convention, and What Did You Bring to Get It In?" A very interesting discussion followed, in which Rev. E. J. Prattman, Mr. McGregor and Rev. A. F. Richardson took part. The subject, "The Prayer That Has Power," was discussed by Rev. C. L. White, of Clarksburg.

The topic, "The Endeavor in Prayer, Action and Testimony," was very ably discussed by Dr. Buchanan in the absence of Mr. Woolter.

This afternoon Rev. F. T. Fozz, of Baltimore, delivered the annual sermon before the convention. Mr. P. H. Miller, of Westminster, entertained a splendid audience to-night with an address, taking for his theme "Onward."

TOM JOHNSON'S SCHEME.

To Connect Cleveland and Toledo with an Electric Railway.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—It is stated that a project is on foot with the Hon. Tom L. Johnson as its chief promoter, to connect Cleveland and Toledo by an electric railway. A number of short electric roads are already in operation, or are under course of construction between the two cities. These lines are controlled by Mr. Johnson, and it will only be necessary, it is said, to build from Fremont, Ohio, to Toledo to complete a through line.

Keystone Pottery Burns.

PITTSBURGH, June 26.—The Keystone pottery at Rochester, Pa., near here, burned this morning. The loss was about \$50,000, with insurance in the Lloyd's company of \$30,000. Two employees were badly injured by a falling wall.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Octavius O. Cottle, a prominent Buffalo lawyer, was found bound and gagged in the cellar of a vacant house at Black Rock, N. Y. The police are mystified.

F. R. Anderfer, the young man who has been receiving secret information and letters from Cuba at Gainesville, Fla., was waylaid there, and may die. The case is wrapped in mystery.

Reports at the Christian Endeavor State Convention of Ohio, in session at Springfield, show 102,000 members and 2,200 societies divided among twenty-five churches and denominations.

Delegates to the International Railway Congress to be held in London are arriving in England. Elaborate preparations are made for their entertainment. The first general meetings will be held July 1 and 2.

A representative mass meeting of Pittsburgh business men met last night to invite the Republican national convention to that city. The advantages of Pittsburgh as a convention city were discussed. Mayor McKenna (a Democrat) presided.

On board the steamship Berlin which sailed yesterday afternoon for Southampton is a company of 100 Presbyterian clergymen and laymen who will spend eight weeks in visiting the scenes of interest in the old world connected with the early history of their church. The Berlin carries another company of 100 designated as a church music party, who are to visit the principal musical centers and cathedral cities of England, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland.

FAVOR NICKEL STEEL.

As a Structural Material for Naval Vessels—An Interesting Session of the Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The construction board of the navy department together with the steel board had a very interesting session to-day, having under discussion the relative merits of nickel steel and carbon steel for structural material, such as hull plates and boiler plates, for naval ships. No conclusion was reached, but the sentiment seemed to be in favor of adopting nickel steel. Heretofore all the structural steel in the navy has been carbon steel.

It is claimed for the nickel steel that it is much stronger for the same relative size than the carbon steel. At the same weight carbon steel has 62,000 pounds strength to 30,000 pounds strength for nickel steel. For carbon steel, greater elasticity is claimed. The steel board has recently been making some tests of the two kinds of steel, using the plates which would be placed upon a bottom of a ship. It was found that the thinner nickel steel withstood the heavy weights dropped upon it much better than the carbon steel and that when the plates finally yielded the result was a large irregular hole in the carbon steel and only a slight fracture in the nickel steel.

The nickel steel is very much more expensive than the other kind, but its advocates have suggested that it be paid for according to the percentage of its superiority over the carbon steel. The advantage in using a lighter steel would be that the vessels hulls would weigh less and would give more room for other material and admit of increased weights where demanded. It is probable that the structural steel which will be used in the new battle ships will be determined by the action of the construction board, which will hold another session to-morrow.

ENGLISH MENDACITY.

A Sample of How the English Press Standardizes American Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Consul Fowler, at Ningpo, China, has sent the state department a clipping from the China Gazette, published at Shanghai, containing an article which was evidently first printed in the Medical Press and Circular, as it is credited to that publication. The article says:

"Some very harrowing details are to hand concerning the preparation and packing of meat at Chicago for export. It is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the precaution enjoined with the object of preventing the use of flesh from animals suffering from actinomycosis, that newly discovered and terrible fungoid disease, are systematically set at naught by unscrupulous persons.

Even more revolting are the details of the preparation of "extracts of beef," which are offered to the public in dainty jars, but are often made from the sweepings and drainings of the refuse from the canning rooms and cellars. The tanks of this "extract of filth" are left open, and the bodies of dead rats, in an advanced state of decomposition, are from time to time withdrawn before the delicious and nourishing compound is put in the jars aforesaid. No analysis or other method of examination can be relied upon to reveal the antecedents of these extracts, now so largely used by all classes throughout the land.

Mr. Fowler suggested that the clipping be handed to the secretary of agriculture for such action as he may deem proper, and adds:

"The animals of such articles is not hard to divine, for it is well known that the market for American canned meats, etc., is a large and constantly increasing one in the Orient, consequently the demand for the products of Europe are fast diminishing. The newspapers of the whole east are entirely in the hands of the English, and they never let an opportunity pass whereby they can make some disparaging remarks upon America, Americans and American products."

TREASURY DEFICIENCY.

For the Fiscal Year Will Probably Reach \$15,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—For the first time in many months the treasury receipts for the current month will exceed the expenditures. To-day the treasury balance sheets for the month show a surplus instead of a deficiency, and, as the expenditures are usually light towards the end of the month, it is regarded as certain that the surplus will continue to grow from now until July 1. The treasury is \$4,623,211 behind in the matter of receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year, and in the intervening days between now and July 1 it is unlikely that more than a million and a half of this deficiency will be made up, so that the year's balance sheet probably will show that the expenditures for the year were about \$15,000,000 greater than the receipts.

CATHOLIC UNION.

The Ohio Convention—Sattoli and McKinley Send Regards.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—At to-day's session of the convention of the Catholic Union of Ohio a letter from Governor McKinley was read, expressing regret at his inability to be present.

The following telegram was read from Monsignor Sattoli:

"Thanks for the invitation. Best wishes for success of convention. Former engagements prevent my coming." The secretary's report showed there were 300 delegates present, against 111 last year. Among the reports made by the executive committee was one protesting against the printing and posting of indecent pictures.

Did You Ever Think

That you cannot be well unless you have pure, rich blood? If you are weak, tired, languid and all run down, it is because your blood is impoverished and lacks vitality. These troubles may be overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure, rich blood. It is, in truth the great blood purifier.

Hood's PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

There are times when strength wanes and needs to be restored and sustained. When digestion weakens and needs assistance chew Kola Gum and the needs of the whole system will be supplied.

FOR THREE YEARS

Two Federal Officials Have Been Under Accusation

BUT ARE ONLY JUST FOUND OUT.

The Postmaster at San Francisco Under Cleveland's First Administration an Embezzler to the Tune of Nearly Ten Thousand Dollars—Harrison's Revenue Collector in the Same City Also a Defaulter—Sensational Cases That Have Been Made Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 26.—Two sensational cases which have never had publicity, although they have been in the United States circuit court the past three years, were brought to light today. The suits contain allegations of embezzlement against two of the most prominent residents of this city who have held federal position, each of whom is said to be short in his accounts with the government.

Criminal proceedings have not been instituted, but suits have been commenced to recover the amount of shortage from the ex-officials. The alleged defaulter was William J. Bryan, who was postmaster of San Francisco during President Cleveland's first term, and who at the last election was Democratic candidate for assessor, and John Quinn, who was revenue collector under President Harrison.

The charge made by the government against Bryan is that between July 14, 1886, and June 13, 1893, he received \$9,339 in his possession, which he neglected to turn in to the United States treasury. Money was received by him—or, properly speaking, by his clerks, for stamps and other postal matters. When the ex-postmaster got out of office this shortage was discovered and soon after the suit was commenced. The allegations against Quinn are somewhat stronger than those in the case of Bryan. There are two separate actions against Quinn. One is for the misappropriation of \$1,625 60 and the other for \$2,635 63, between the 27th of March, 1891, and November 13, 1893.

DA GAMA'S FATE.

The Leader of the Brazilian Insurgents Commits Suicide Rather Than Surrender.

BUEENOS AYRES, June 26.—The insurgents under command of Admiral da Gama in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, have been defeated by the government troops at Campos. Admiral Osorio was wounded and captured. He subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

Admiral da Gama, finding himself overpowered, committed suicide. Gen. Tavoroz assumed command of the rebels. Saldanha da Gama was born in Rio de Janeiro, and was descended from the noble Portuguese family, the most illustrious of whose members was the celebrated Vasco da Gama. Some of the family now hold high office in the Portuguese royal court. Among the names of honor is the Countess J. da Saldanha da Gama and the Countess E. Saldanha da Gama.

Da Gama was one of the ablest and most influential officers of the Brazilian navy. He was held in the highest estimation by Dom Pedro, the Brazilian emperor, and was always a strong monarchist.

When the revolt against Peixoto occurred about two years ago, he remained neutral for some time but finally decided to join the insurgents. His accession was hailed by them as a great victory, but Peixoto made use of Da Gama's well-known monarchial tendencies to counteract the effect of his desertion.

ELECTION ADDRESSES.

Of Balfour and Chamberlain—The Government's Course Reproached.

LONDON, June 26.—The election addresses of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain on accepting office reproach the government for not dissolving parliament instead of resigning. Mr. Chamberlain, in his address, adds:

"The Unionist leaders have absolutely agreed that the wild projects for constitutional change and destructive legislation which formed the staple proposals of the two last administrations shall be laid aside. The Unionists will devote their principal attention to a policy of constructive social reform, and at the same time will maintain the full efficiency of the defensive forces of the empire."

WAR SEEMS CERTAIN.

Between Russia and Japan Over the Korean Matter.

LONDON, June 26.—Special dispatches received here from Shanghai say that high officials who are well informed express the opinion that war between Russia and Japan over Korea will break out before the end of the next three months.

Can Pay the Interest.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—Judge Nicks, of the United States circuit court, has issued an order permitting the consolidated mortgage bondholders of the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railway to pay the semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds due January 1, 1895, amounting to \$50,000. This will prevent the road, which is in the hands of a receiver, from being sold for at least six months.

Steamship Arrivals.

Liverpool—Steamship from New York. Genoa—Steamship from New Orleans. Philadelphia—Steamship from Philadelphia. Antwerp—Steamship from Antwerp. Hamburg—Steamship from Hamburg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, thunder showers, followed by fair, westerly winds. For Ohio, fair, showers in eastern portion; westerly winds. For West Virginia, clearing weather; westerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	75 3 p. m.	97
9 a. m.	85 7 p. m.	89
12 a. m.	93	Weather—Fair.